2847

Diag. Cht. No. 8554-1 C. & G. SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SUADER NO. DESCRIPTIVE REPORT. 1915

Descriptive Report

If ydrographic Sheet 2847

Port Chatham

Kenai Peninsula

Alaska

Str. Explorer

R. S. Patton, Chief of Party

Hyd. Stud 2847 LIBRARY Chatham Place with descriptive report of hydrographic sheet No. 2847 Party. Soundings verified and inled by S. L. R. This survey was intended for an additional development of shool spots in Port chatham. Too less water was find at any of these shools and the two-surveys agreed very well. The work was carefully protracted and plotted; and with the exception of the lack of notes under the column in the sounding books headed Boat's head by Compass", the records were well kept. although the soundings were plotted in fathous they had been reduced to feet by the Tidal Division, so that another reduction of soundings was necessary lefter then could be blotted. they could be plotted. S. L. Rosenberg. Jan. 25, 1917. Soundings in fathous.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Hydrographic Sheet

Port Chatham

Additional Work

Surveyed under the direction

of

R.S.Patton, Ass't

ру

H.T.Kelsh, Ass't

Steamer Explorer

1915

Description of Work.

Additional work was done in developing the head of the bay and at various shoal spots. No less water than is shown was found.

The two entrances past the small island in the mouth of the bay were closely developed on the outside sheet (Port Graham to Elizabeth Island.

Resterfulty
Harry T. Kehh J.
Arit.

Statistics Sheet No.

Date, 1915	Letter.	Vol.	Posi- tions.	Sound- ings.	Miles. statute.	Vessels.
September 2 n 11 n 13	. A ith	1	72 124 28	196 324 54	5 1/2 10 1/2 1 3/4	Launch n
		*			*	
	140					
Total			E119	574	17 3/4	



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Bepartment of Commerce and Labor COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: Claska

U. S. C. & G. SURVEY.

JAN 31 1907

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Hyle Sheet No 2847

1906

Descriptive Report of Hydrography of Port Chatham and Approaches.

Alaska.

U.S.C. & G.SURVEY,

Loo No

This work was executed chiefly while the Party on the MCARTHUR was waiting for favorable weather to continue work on the outside coast.

During the time of the survey, tides were observed by means of an automatic gauge mounted on Gauge Island in the inner harbor.

Soundings in the harbor were taken by a whale-boat party using hand lead, and stopping for soundings except on the shoaler parts of some of the lines: the ship assisted in the work in the approach, using a hand sounding machine or hand lead as the depths required.

Positions of signals on Hyd. Sheet from plane-tuble sheet.

The inner harbor is practically landlocked, has good holding ground with moderate depths at the upper end, and affords excellent shelter from all weather.

In approaching the harbor, entrance may be had on either side of Channel Island, although the entrance on the east side has danfor deep draught vesse/s
gerous shoals, lying practically on the course for entering, and
strangers should use the west channel exclusively.

The west channel has one dangerous shoal lying about midway between Channel Island and Triangulation Station "Keyes", with a safe channel on either side of it. This shoal is very limited in extent and at low water is marked by kelp which covers at about two thirds tide. Depths on this shoal cannot be given accurately until the soundings are reduced, but as the McARTHUR struck on it at about low tide, while drawing 12 feet, there is probably as little as 10 feet on it. Accurate sailing directions for this channel cannot be given until the soundings are plotted, but a N.N.E. (mag.) course keeping the nearest point of Channel Island 100 meters on the starboard hand, will lead clear of the shoal and up to the inner harbor,

where a mid-channel course will lead to the best anchorage about 400 meters west of Channel Island, in 13 fathoms, sticky bottom.

A shoal which bares in places at low tide, and marked by heavy kelp, makes off from station "Kelp" in the direction of Channel Island for about 1/3 of a mile, and care should be taken not to approach it too closely at high tide when the kelp does not show.

In general, all dangerous shoals inside of a line from station "Kelp" to station "Slip" are marked by kelp at one-half tide or less, but not all of the kelp which shows is on dangerously shoal ground.

During the season of 1906 the McARTHUR used this Port as a harbor of refuge from a number of heavy gales, and while some willawaws were experienced at the anchorage, they were not of dangerous force.

Vessels approaching Port Chatham from the eastward, can enter between East Chugach and Pearl Islands, passing inside of Pearl and Elizabeth Islands where the least sounding obtained by the McARTHUR on a reconnaissance line, was about 10 fathoms; this channel requires some local knowledge however for safe navigation, and until the hydrography is executed, it is recommended that strangers pass outside of Pearl and Elizabeth Islands and enter by the western passage between Elizabeth Island and the main-land which is apparently free from dangers.

There is but little tidal current in the entrance to the harbor, but in the approach between Elizabeth Island and either point of the main-land, there are strong flood and ebb tides, and, at times, heavy tide rips.

Respectfully submitted,

Assistant, Chief of Party.